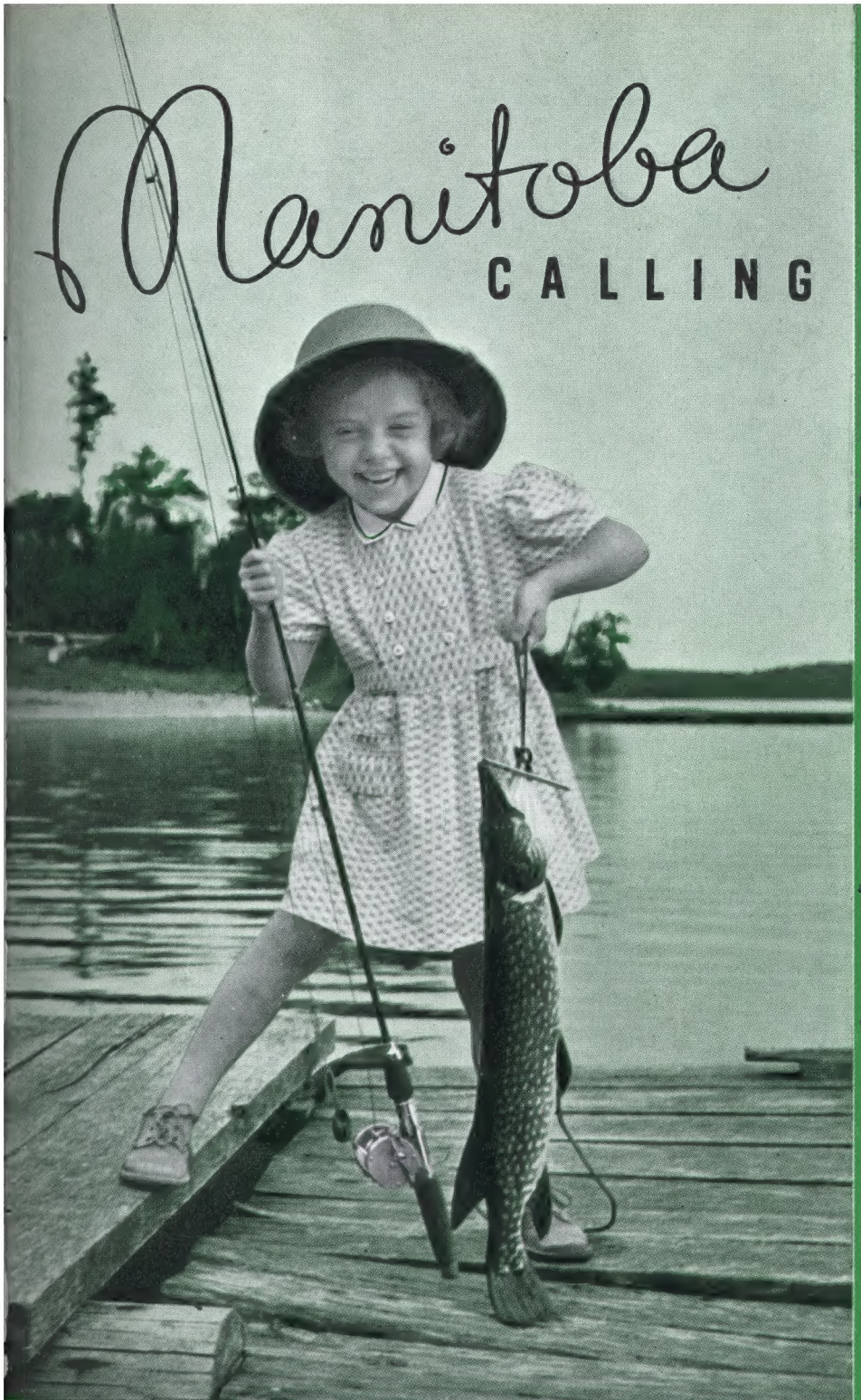
Manitoba CALLING



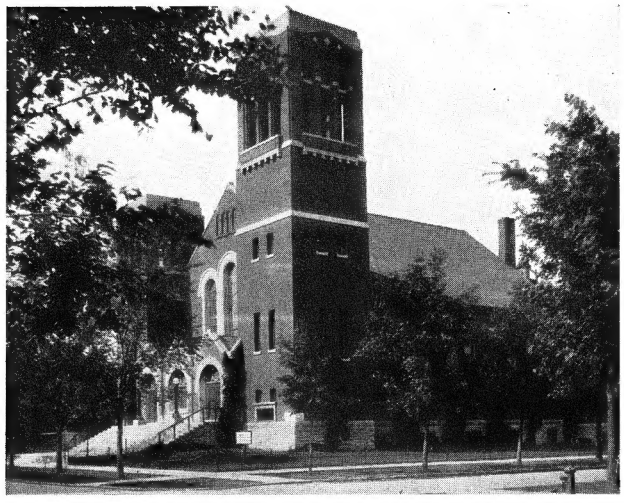
RADIO BRANCH

CKY – CKX

MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

VOL. VII NO. 6 JUNE 1943

Winnipeg Churches



Crescent Fort Rouge United Church
Winnipeg

Crescent Fort Rouge United Church, or Fort Rouge Methodist Church, as it was then known, was the scene of the first broadcast of a church service by CKY, instituting a policy which has been maintained throughout the years.

It was on Easter Sunday, April 1st, 1923, that CKY microphones brought listeners the first complete service via radio, when both the morning and evening services were broadcast. Special Easter music marked the occasion, and Rev. E. F. Church was the minister.

Address all communications to Public Relations Department,
Vol. VII. No. 6. Radio Branch. June, 1943.
Single Copy Manitoba Telephone System, 12 Issues, 60c.
5c Winnipeg. Post Free.

Radio Surveys

"What programme are you listening to?" When you are called to the telephone and asked that question, you are given the opportunity indirectly to remedy any faults you may now find in radio programme scheduling. How?—you may ask . . . . .

Radio surveys are conducted as a public service, gathering information for programme sponsors, advertising agencies and commercial radio stations, to assist in providing you with programmes you enjoy hearing, broadcast at times when it is convenient for you to listen. From the information gleaned through these telephone surveys, programme popularity is measured, with the ultimate purpose of bringing the greatest pleasure to the greatest number throughout the day.

Of course there is another object behind these radio surveys, and that is to determine whether or not the commercial message is reaching the greatest possible number of potential customers, but this, too, means that the wishes of the listeners, as shown in the findings of the survey, will determine to a great extent whether the programme will remain.

If radio is going to improve along the lines of public desire, it is with the listeners' help that it will do so. That is why, by co-operating with these surveys and giving the information sought, you can voice an opinion in the entertainment offered through your loudspeaker.

CKY Studio Snapshots

1. Ross Elliott, a recent comer to the CKY operating staff, is pictured at the control console in the Main Control Room. 2. Announcer Kerr Wilson at the microphone in CKY Studio 5. Besides his regular announcing assignments Kerr is commercial announcer on "Treasure Trail". 3. Our cameraman caught announcer Russ Carrier smiling happily during a programme from CKY Studio 3. Russ came to Winnipeg from CKX, Brandon, in February. 4. Harry Randall, CKY continuity editor, auditions a transcribed programme in the Studio Library, prior to preparing the script. 5. This group of New Zealand airmen posed for a picture in CKY Studio 1, after recording messages to relatives "down under". CKY Programme Director R. H. Roberts supervised production of the messages. 6. AC2 Gordon Thompson, R.C.A.F., formerly a CKY operator, called to say "au revoir" before leaving for further training in the East. Operator "Dibbs" Woods is at the right.

WINNIPEG DRAMA WINS AWARD

At the Fourteenth Institute for Education by Radio, held recently at Columbus, Ohio, a CBC Winnipeg dramatic production won the first award in cultural programmes.

The play "Tania" was written by Sydney Banks, now a corporal in the Army, and was produced by Esse Ljungh, in charge of dramatic productions for the CBC's Prairie Region.

Because of Mr. Ljungh's ardent faith in the script, and with revisions to speed the action and to keep it within the time limit, "Tania" was performed on May 7, 1942, and later repeated in the CBC's "Best Plays of 1942" on January 24, 1943.

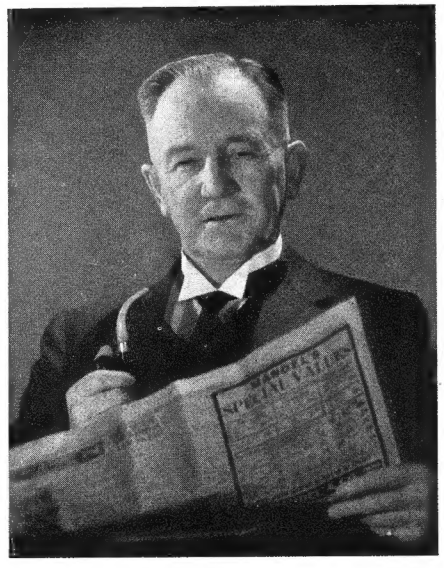
The part of "Tania" was played by Beth Lockerbie, and other prominent players were Gwladys Rutherford, Paul Kligman, Lawrence Abbott, George Secord, George Waight and Maurice Bedard. John Burke-Gaffney handled the sound-effects.

RECOMMENDED LISTENING

The R.C.A.F. Quiz Programme, every Wednesday evening, offers a half-hour of music and fun as two teams, each composed of two airmen and two airwomen, compete in answering questions on music, general knowledge and technical subjects of wide public interest. The R.C.A.F. Band from No. 1 Training Command, Toronto, with a specially selected chorus of R.C.A.F. voices, provide the music on the show to create a well-balanced offering of music and quiz.

The R.C.A.F. Quiz Programme is a coast-to-coast broadcast on Wednesdays at 8:00 p.m. (CBC—CKY—CKX).

"Neighbourly News"



R. D. Colquette, genial Neighbourly News Commentator for the CBC's Prairie Region, whose weekly Sunday morning broadcasts of news, tall stories and congratulatory messages to western pioneers have become one of the most popular features on the Prairie networks. "R.D.", as he is known to a host of friends and listeners, gleans his material from the country papers, and when a correspondent sends him a story direct he invariably asks him to send it to his local paper, from which Mr. Colquette takes it for his broadcast.

A well-known agricultural journalist, R. D. Colquette resides in Winnipeg, and broadcasts his weekly "Neighbourly News" to the Prairie Network Sunday mornings at 9:45 a.m. C.D.T. from the studios of CKY.

Under a new arrangement Mr. Colquette is providing a special brief budget of items from the weekly press, which is sent to the CBC's Overseas Unit in London for broadcast by the BBC to the Canadian troops. Neighbourly News Commentators in other CBC regions also contribute to this special overseas edition.

Radio Brings You the News

In the CBC Central News Room, Toronto, Lorne Greene previews and broadcasts the news

"We interrupt our programme to bring you a special news bulletin . . . . . 'Tunisia has fallen and the Allied armies are . . . ."

Have you ever wondered, as you heard an announcement like that, just how it is that news can be flashed in a matter of minutes from front lines in North Africa, Guadalcanal, Stalingrad, Burma, and a score of other hotspots, right to your own fireside?

Back of the job of getting those few words to you, or bringing you your regular morning, noon and evening newscasts lies an intricate, world-wide system of front-line correspondents, messengers, censors, cable lines and teletype circuits, to say nothing of hundreds of editors, deskmen, operators and relay bureaux.

It's a fascinating thing to trace a news bulletin right from its source to your own fireside. Let's have a peek into this news world where words are the body and split seconds are the lifeblood.

It all begins with the correspondent on the scene. The various news services have hundreds of them all around the globe. Many are working right on the news fronts, flashing eye-witness accounts direct to London or New York. Others work from bureaux maintained in every allied country. The former provide the highlights, the human interest; the latter provide the background material, the news of policy and grand strategy which complete the picture.

There have been occasions when the story behind the news has been more exciting than the news itself, occasions when correspondents have incurred grave personal risks to get a story which is finally heard as just another part of your daily news fare. A number of correspondents have been killed in the course of their duties, several have been wounded, and some have received awards for gallantry.

For the purpose of illustration, let us suppose the bulletin comes from B.U.P.'s Dick MacMillan, who has plugged back and forth with Montgomery's Eighth Army for the last three years.

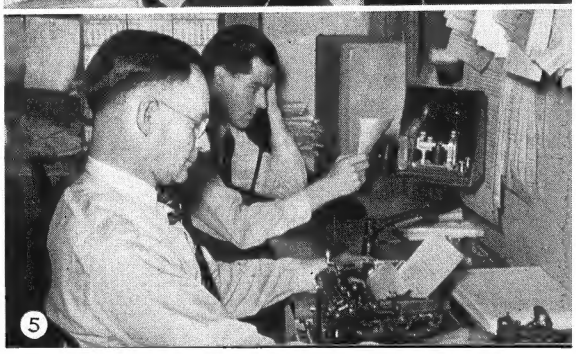
Crouched in a foxhole somewhere south of Tunis, MacMillan dashes off his story and hands it to a runner. The first destination is the military censor who travels with the advancing troops. A quick check and the message is fastened to the leg of a carrier pigeon, or stuck in the wallet of a pilot just leaving for headquarters. At headquarters army wireless or landlines come into play, and the story is shot through to the cable terminal. It might be Cairo,

Algiers, or some other point, whichever is fastest.

From there the message wings its way direct to New York, or perhaps via London, depending on conditions. If its progress has been fast up to this point, from now on it is even faster. From cable terminals on this continent it is flashed direct to the news room in New York. A special signal gives warning, and instantly the huge office is geared for rapid transmission. The message is torn off the teletype a word at a time, handed direct to relay operators, who, without a second's delay, type out the bulletin word by word and put it onto a score of circuits traversing the country.

The BUP Bureau in Winnipeg is in the same building as CKY Studios, and if this particular MacMillan dispatch is important enough to warrant interrupting a programme, it is turned over immediately to a member of the CKY announcing staff. Thus, without a break in the chain, from a foxhole in Tunisia, to your living room radio the news has reached you—fresh, urgent, living.

A word of explanation here about the sending of news via teletype. The operator first types the material on a perforator, a machine not unlike an electric typewriter in appearance, with a somewhat similar keyboard. This machine punches a series of perforations on paper tape, with an individual pattern for each figure and letter of the alphabet. The perforated tape then passes through a teletype transmitter, which sets-up an electrical impulse for each perforation. These impulses travel by land lines to all the teletype receivers on the circuit. Each of these receivers reconverts each impulse into the letter or figure it represents, and automatically reproduces the news item in type on a sheet of paper fed into the receiver from a continuous roll. As each bulletin is completed it is torn



(1) and (2) Two views of the CBC Prairie Region News Room, in the Telephone Building, Winnipeg, as bulletins are being prepared for broadcast. (3) A teletype transmitter in operation in the British United Press News Room. The tape is shown as it passes from the perforator to the transmitter. (4) and (5) Two more views in the B.U.P. News Room, Telephone Building, Winnipeg, showing teletype machines and telegraph circuits in operation.

A sample of teletype perforator tape

from the receiver and is then ready for the broadcaster.

All the close-knit organization necessary in the gathering of news from the widely scattered war fronts did not come about without planning. Long before war broke out cable routes had been worked out, and relays had been established to assure the fastest communications possible. As country after country in Europe fell to the Nazis, alternative routes were adopted — but the news always got through. When the spread of war finally drove American and other formerly neutral correspondents from Axis territory news from Hitler's Europe and Tojo's Orient could come only by radio broadcasts from Axis territory. Such broadcasts are picked up at listening posts in London and on both coasts of the North American continent.

For Canadian news the set-up is not quite so complicated but it is no less intensive. From news bureaux and from hundreds of correspondents across the Dominion, from the Ottawa press gallery and from Provincial capitals, radio listeners day-in and day-out receive an up to the minute picture of history in the making.

Radio Stations CKY and CKX are served by various news-gathering services in their daily schedules, providing a complete coverage of world events broadcast at times designed to reach the greatest possible numbers of listeners.

B.U.P. News

British United Press newscasts are heard five times daily between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 11:30 p.m. With its news bureau situated on the same floor as the CKY Studios, facilitating the handling of news between the news room and the studios, the latest bulletins can be included in the various broadcasts throughout the day. In the event of news of paramount interest, programmes are interrupted to acquaint listeners with the latest developments. At CKX, Brandon, a teletype receiver installed there provides that station with news bulletins for broadcast in the daily schedule.

CBC and BBC News

As basic network stations, both CKY and CKX carry many of the CBC and BBC news broadcasts throughout the day. For the National Network the CBC broadcasts its bulletins from its Central News Room in Toronto. One of these is the National News Summary at 9:00 p.m. C.D.T. The CBC also maintains news bureaux in its various regional offices across the Dominion, where items of local interest are incorporated with the international news. The Prairie Region News Room, on the sixth floor of the Telephone Building in Winnipeg, prepares three newscasts daily for broadcast to the Western Network, originating from CKY's Studios. As an added service to its national news service the CBC has recently appointed several Canadian reporters to its Overseas Service, whose job will be to radio news reports to listeners from the battle fronts. These special overseas commentaries are now heard in the National News Summary. In the preparation of news accuracy and conciseness are the guiding principles. There is no sensationalism, no false emphasis, no glorification of minor successes, no belittling or overstressing of enemy victories — a balanced picture of the day's significant events.

The BBC News Bulletins, broadcast daily from London by short wave, are picked-up by receivers in Ottawa and re-broadcast to the National Network. Probably the most widely listened-to of the BBC Services is the BBC News at 11:00 a.m. C.D.T. and the BBC Radio News Reel at 10:00 p.m. C.D.T.

With the importance attached to the broadcast of news, especially in war time, every effort is being put forth by the news services to provide a full and complete record of daily events, and listeners to CKY and CKX share in these world-wide news gathering facilities.

"EYES FRONT"

Marking the beginning of a new phase in the work of the CBC's Overseas Unit in London, "Eyes Front" deals with the activities of the armed forces overseas in much the same way as the "Comrades in Arms" series cover service activities at home. A half-hour feature, "Eyes Front" is heard every Wednesday at 8.30 p.m. (CBC—CKY—CKX).

★

JIMMY NAMARO

One of the newest members of "The Happy Gang", Jimmy Namaro is an accomplished xylophonist and pianist. Born in La Rosita, Mexico, he came to Canada when he was three years old. He first studied piano, and at the age of thirteen took up the xylophone.

In 1932 he left school in Hamilton to go into radio in Toronto where, for a time, he conducted his own orchestra.

Jimmy joined "The Happy Gang" this year, and already his xylophone solos have become a highlight of the programmes.

On Monday, May 10, CKY listeners heard a presentation in which Miss Glenna Rothwell, of Winnipeg, received a cheque for one hundred dollars, as first prize in the Super Suds Contest ending on April 24.

Pictured above (left to right), are Mr. L. R. Coghlan, District Manager of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, sponsors of the contest, Miss Rothwell, and CKY announcer Russ Carrier, who interviewed the winner, and also announced other prize winners in the same contest, including three smaller prize winners in Manitoba. Operator "Dibbs" Woods is in the Studio Control Booth.

This is the second time within a few short weeks that Dame Fortune has smiled upon Miss Rothwell. On April 6th she was the telephone-award winner on Wrigley's "Treasure Trail", for which she received a cheque for ninety-two dollars. Congratulations, Glenna!

★

DONS KHAKI

Latest member of the CKY technical staff to join the armed forces is operator Harry Sanders, who leaves on the second of June to don his army uniform.

"For the Fighting Sons of Freedom

it's

"The Victory Para

On Friday, May 21, "The Victory Parade" visited Winnipeg on its cross-Canada tour. The officers and men of the Army at No. 103 C.A.(B)T.C., Fort Garry, gave the show a warm and enthusiastic welcome.

'The Victory Parade" with Canada's Spotlight Band, Mart Kenney and his Western Gentlemen, has now travelled thousands of miles, and played to many more thousands of enthusiastic Canadians in all branches of the Armed Services and to war workers engaged in many different types of war production. The object of the programme is to provide morale-building entertainment for those who have stepped from civil life into the exacting routine of army life and war work.

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Top: Judy Richards, songstress of the orchestra, whose voice and charms are a popular feature of "The Victory Parade". Centre: Five members of the band gather at the microphone for one of their smartly styled choral offerings. Bottom: Baritone Art Hallman, a long-time favorite with listeners to Mart Kenney and his Western Gentlemen.

Opposite Page: (Left) "The Victory Parade" as the audience sees it, and (right) the audience as the orchestra sees it from the stage.

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Mart Kenney

Comprised of a Stage Show and Broadcast, "The Victory Parade" provides an hour and a quarter of entertainment, twenty-five minutes of which goes on the air over a coast-to-coast network of stations. Made up of novelty features and the latest tunes played by the band, an important feature of the "Victory Parade" is the "Salute" to the Forces, in which the Nation and the Spotlight pay tribute to the fine spirit and serious effort they are putting into their training and work.

Featured in the show are Mart Kenney, genial maestro of the Western Gentlemen, Judy Richards, charming songstress who has capitivated audiences from coast-to-coast, and Art Hallman, whose romantic baritone voice is adding to his reputation with every broadcast. Cy Mack, well known CBC announcer, is the master of Ceremonies, who in characteristically able fashion sparks the show on its march across the country.

Jack McCabe, formerly of the CBC Prairie Region at Winnipeg, and now attached to the CBC's Toronto office, is producing the series.

"The Victory Parade" is sent direct to War Camps and War Plants across the Dominion by the Coca-Cola Company of Canada. The broadcasts are presented each Monday and Friday at 7:05 p.m. (CBC—CKY—CKX).

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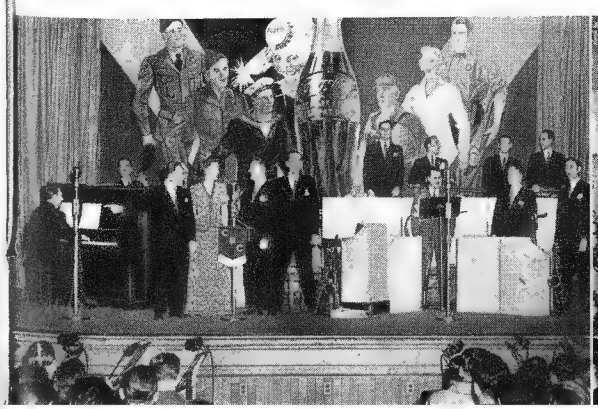
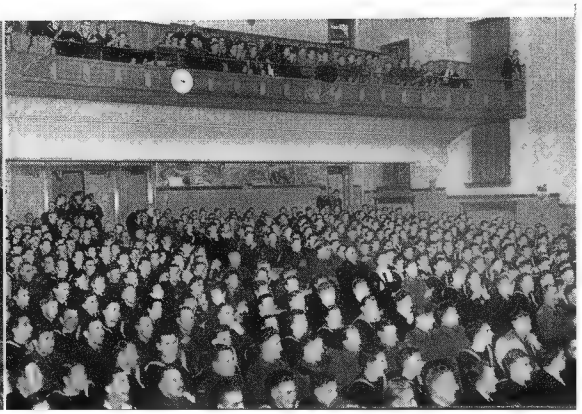




ARMY AND SEA CADET CEREMONIES ON CKX

Two interesting ceremonies were broadcast recently by CKX, Brandon, when listeners heard word-pictures of events at the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Ship "Swiftsure" and the A4 Artillery Training Centre, Fort Brandon.

On Tuesday, May 18, CKX Programme Director Eric Davies witnessed and described for the radio audience the ceremony of "Evening Divisions" aboard the "Swiftsure". Sea Cadet officers, including S.C.Lt./Cmmdr. G. P. Woodlock, were interviewed, acquainting listeners with the objects and proceedings of this newly organized Brandon Sea Cadet Corps. The ceremony of the first graduation from Cadets to commissioned ranks, from A4 Artillery Training Centre, Fort Brandon was broadcast over CKX on Saturday, May 22. This was the first ceremony of its kind to be broadcast in Western Canada. Brigadier R. A. McFarlane, D.S.O., District Officer Commanding, M.D. 10, assisted by Col. S. S. English, Commandant, A4 Artillery Training Centre, presented the commissions to the successful graduates. The entire ceremony was described for CKX listeners by Station Manager W. F. Seller.

★

PROGRAMME CHANGES

With the coming of the summer months several of the major network radio shows are leaving the air during the next few weeks, to return again in the fall.

Among these are the "Jack Benny" programme, the "Alan Young Variety Show", "Yesterday-Today-Tomorrow", and "John & Judy". Still others will leave the air at later dates, but listeners will be looking forward to their return following a short lapse.

At the time of going to press we are unable to list the programmes which will replace these "regulars", but a schedule page will be published in the July issue of "Manitoba Calling".

I Hear . . .

That on September 24, 1738, La Verendrye reached the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, the first white man to see the site of Winnipeg.

That Lord Selkirk, the founder of the Selkirk Settlement, died in France on April 8, 1820.

That on December 22, 1859, the first newspaper was printed in the Red River Settlement. It appeared under the name of "The Nor-Wester".

That Balmoral Street was named in 1887 and commemorated Queen Victoria's Jubilee, being named after her castle in Scotland.

That the first meeting of a Masonic Lodge, The Northern Light Lodge, was held in Western Canada at Fort Garry on November 8, 1864, under dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

That in 1859 letters from the Red River for Great Britain, Ireland and France were 24 cents per half ounce. United States Postage at that time, with one penny (2 cents) additional for letters to or from Red River, was as follows: Oregon and California, 10 cents per half ounce; United States, 3 cents per half ounce; Canada and the Lower Provinces, 10 cents per half ounce; Sweden and Norway, forty-six cents per half ounce.

That Wellington Crescent was named after Arthur Wellington Ross, a large property owner in Fort Rouge; and Hargrave Street was named after J. G. Hargrave, of the Hudson's Bay Company.

That on May 12, 1870, the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba was passed by the Dominion Parliament, and on July 15, 1870, Manitoba was admitted into Confederation.

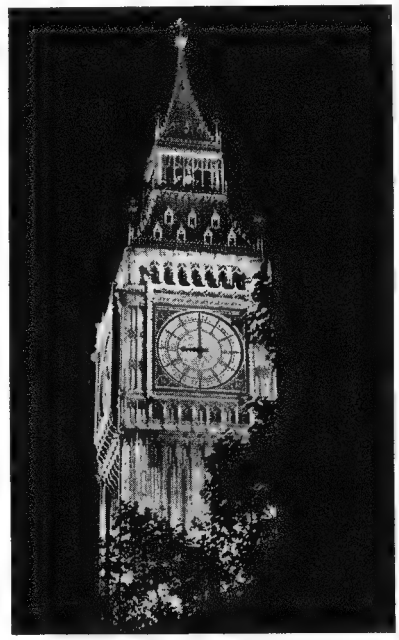
That in 1878 a railroad from Emerson to St. Boniface was built, connecting with a railroad in the United States; the first train reached St. Boniface on December 7, 1878.

Bells of England

By ANNE FRANCIS

The following was broadcast by the author as one in her series of commentaries "It Really Happened", presented three times weekly on CKY for young listeners.

Probably all of you listened to the King on the radio on Christmas Day and so you have also heard the deep toned voice of Big Ben. Big Ben is the bell in the Clock Tower of the British Parliament Buildings at Westminster. She weighs thirteen and a half tons—the average automobile weighs a bit more than a ton so you can imagine how enormous and heavy Big Ben is and why she has such a loud voice. By the way, did you notice that I call Big Ben — she? For some reason, the men who ring bells always make bells feminine just as ships are always feminine, even if they are called after sea captains or other famous men.



Clock Tower, Houses of Parliament, Westminster

Today, British church bells are in the news. In the old days, before the war, the church bells sounded many times during the week, not just on Sundays. Many of the bells were very ancient and very famous. Some of them had been made by monks in monasteries long ago during the tenth and eleventh centuries. Later, bells became so popular that, in about the fifteenth century, travelling craftsmen used to go around the country and start temporary founderies where they would cast bells for churches. It is an art to make bells with a good, true tone. Most ancient bells were of a mixture of copper and tin and they were very heavy.

The bell ringers who tolled the bells were skilled men. The art of bell ringing was handed down from father to son and it was considered a very worthwhile occupation to be one of the bell ringers of a country village. A good bell ringer could ring three bells at the same time by pulling a bell rope with each hand and by sticking one leg into the loop of the third rope. Of course, the ropes don't swing the huge bells. They only pull the clapper inside them. Some modern bells are run by electricity. For instance, Big Ben is run by electricity because the mechanism of the clock makes her toll.

The last bell of the day was called the curfew. It "tolled the knell of parting day". William the Conqueror, after he invaded England in 1066, ordered a curfew to be sounded at eight o'clock every evening. That was a signal that all fires and lights must go out and people must stay in their houses. He made that rule to keep the Anglo Saxons from planning ways of driving him from England. Do you remember, last week I told you how Mussolini had made the Italians have a curfew so that they couldn't plot against him at night? Of course William the Conqueror's curfew law went

out of use centuries ago, but the curfew bell went on ringing in Britain to remind people that evening had come and it was time to leave the fields and go home to supper.

There were also special village bells which rang at certain times of the year. There were Seeding Bells and Harvest Bells to call farmers to work. There was the Pancake Bell which rang on Shrove Tuesday to bring people to church during Holy Week, and of course there were the regular Sunday bells which called people to church on the Sabbath.

Each bell had its own special voice, Great Paul in St. Paul's Cathedral had a deep voice and the bells of St. Clemens were gay and bright. When I was a little girl, I used to sing a song about the bells of London, I only remember a little of it now. It went something like this:—

"Oranges and lemons say the bells of
St. Clemens,
When will you pay me say the bells
of Old Bailey?
When I grow rich say the bells of
Short Ditch . . . "

There are many more verses but I can't remember them. I wish I could.

Bells for Invasion

After the fall of France in 1940, the bells of Britain were not allowed to be rung. Everyone thought there would be an invasion and so the government ordered that the bells were to be kept as a signal. If they rang out, people would know that the Germans had landed on the island, and the time had come to fight upon the beaches—and for that reason no bell sounded in Britain for two and a half years. They were silent until last November, when General Montgomery's Eighth Army broke through General Rommel's line at El Alamein and drove the Germans out of Egypt. At that time the bells were allowed to ring out on a special Thanksgiving Sunday.

Years ago, when Lord Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar the church bells of England announced the victory. They rang merrily because of the victory, but every little while they stopped to toll sadly because Lord Nelson had been killed during the battle.

Missing Voices

When the bells rang last November, many familiar bell voices were silent. Some of the old bell ringers had died and the young bell ringers had joined the army. Many of the bells were silent because the church towers had been destroyed by German bombs. The church of St. Clemens — that is St. Clemens Dane—has been bombed and hundreds of other churches in every part of the country are in ruins.

Now, today, bells are in the news again. Mr. Churchill has announced that the ban on bell ringing has been lifted. That means that when Easter morning comes, people will be called to church by the deep voices of the ancient bells. They'll ring out the glad news that Christ has risen. All over the countryside, the famous church bells will bring a promise of hope and courage to the people of Britain.

★

SHORT WAVE NEWS READERS

Twelve times every twenty-four hours a News Bulletin goes out in English in the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire and North American Services. Millions of listeners know the voices of such men as Pat Butler, Robert Harris, Norman Claridge, Bob Beatty and Derek Prentice, but those millions of listeners probably do not know that it takes a lot more than a voice to make an effective News Reader.

He is a highly trained specialist, requiring many qualifications besides a good voice for short-wave broadcasting. He must have a considerable knowledge of world affairs and geography and be something of a journalist to enable him to put over a story crisply and clearly.

A short-wave News Reader spends hours in the News Room getting the atmosphere so that he can put real interest and conviction into his readings. These men invariably have a large and interesting fan mail from many parts of the world.

Would You . . .

Like to see a Paravane?—Or a life-raft that was picked up in mid-Atlantic?—Or a Carley Float?—Would you like to sample a ship's biscuit—the kind that are stored on life rafts to keep men alive until rescued?

These and many more things can be done at the Canadian Naval War Exhibition in Winnipeg, June 7 to 12, inclusive. The Exhibition, on a coast-to-coast tour under the auspices of the Manitoba Division of the Navy League of Canada, will be held in the T. Eaton Co. Annex (west side). By the time the Exhibition has completed its present itinerary, it will have been seen by hundreds of thousands of people. Nearly 200 enlarged photographs mounted on special panels, an 18-foot model of a Tribal Destroyer, the mechanism inside a torpedo and numerous dioramas illustrating the work of Navy personnel form part of the display. Spectators may strap themselves into the arms of the Oerlikon Gun to see how it works, or operate the twin Vickers machine guns. Experts explain the intricate mechanism that holds a mine at the bottom of the sea before letting it float close to the surface to await an enemy ship. The things you will see are real — not dummies. The models used are those of ships and submarines. Everything else is actual, and in some cases parts have been cut away to let you see inside.

The Exhibition will make a special appeal because the revenue derived from the modest admission charge goes to the Navy League and thus to the men of the sea. This work now embraces more activities than can be described briefly, all of which are focussed upon the needs of our gallant sailors. Last Christmas season for instance, more than 100,000 ditty bags were distributed, to say nothing of the thousands of fur vests and survivors kits that were made up and sent to coastal points. Everyone knows that the Navy League collects, sorts and distributes many thousands of magazines every month, and one needs only to talk to the men who have been long at sea to learn how important this branch of the work really is.

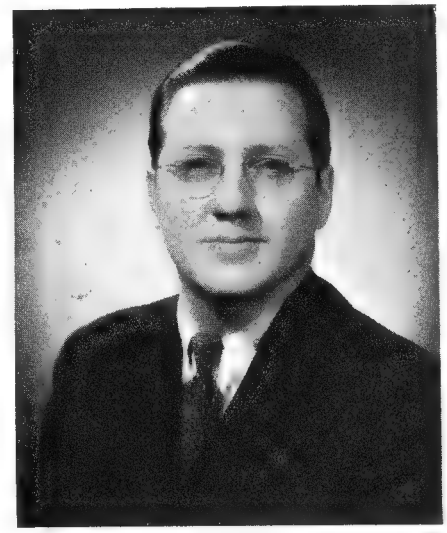
All proceeds of the Exhibition go to the Navy League and through the League to the men who "go down to the sea in ships".

NEW "HAPPY GANG-ER"

Meet Cliff McKay of "The Happy Gang", the genial newcomer who charms a coast-to-coast radio audience with his clarinet and sax solos and his vocal contributions.

Cliff is a native of Guelph, Ont. He has always been interested in music and has conducted his own band in Bermuda and Quebec. He started his radio career in 1931, and has played with the Toronto Symphony.

Cliff is married and has three children, a boy and two girls.



Cliff McKay

Winnipeg's Public Parks and Playgrounds

Pavilion in Assiniboine Park

Within the City limits, or easily accessible to Winnipeg citizens, are forty-five public parks and squares with a total area of over one thousand acres.

Largest of these is Assiniboine Park, on the banks of the Assiniboine River about five miles from the City Hall, with an area of two hundred and ninety acres. The property, acquired in 1904, was selected for its natural beauty, and its appearance has been further enhanced by the planting of trees and shrubs, the addition of driveways and paths and the erection of a conservatory and pavilion. The Zoo in Assiniboine Park, with a collection of native, wild and other animals, attracts many thousands of visitors each year.

Kildonan Park, with an area of ninety-eight acres, is situated on the banks of the Red River about three and one-half miles due north from the City Hall. The natural beauty of this park compares favorably with any in Canada, and it closely rivals Assiniboine Park in popularity. Both parks are equipped with facilities for refreshment service.

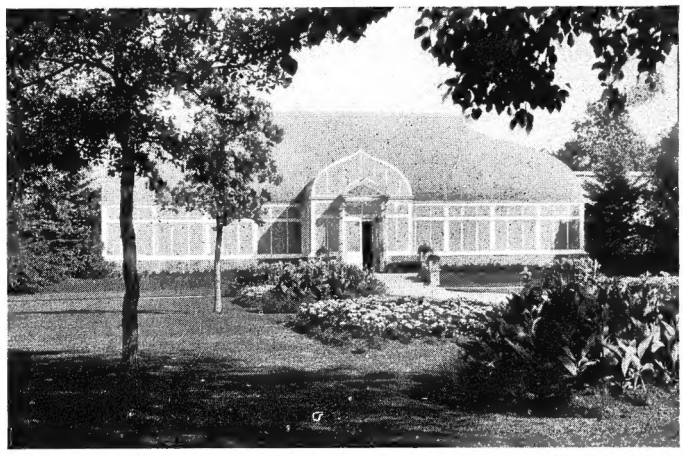
Portage Avenue Entrance to Assiniboine Park.

St. Vital Park, on the east bank of the Red River in the Municipality of St. Vital, contains approximately one hundred and ten acres. This is a natural park with a great wealth and variety of trees, rolling land and natural terraces to the water's edge.

In the Municipality of Fort Garry, on the west bank of the Red

River, is Wildewood Park, with seventy acres of fine trees and native shrubs, and approximately twenty-five hundred feet of river frontage.

Other parks and squares dotted throughout Greater Winnipeg afford restful havens and playground facilities for both young and old.

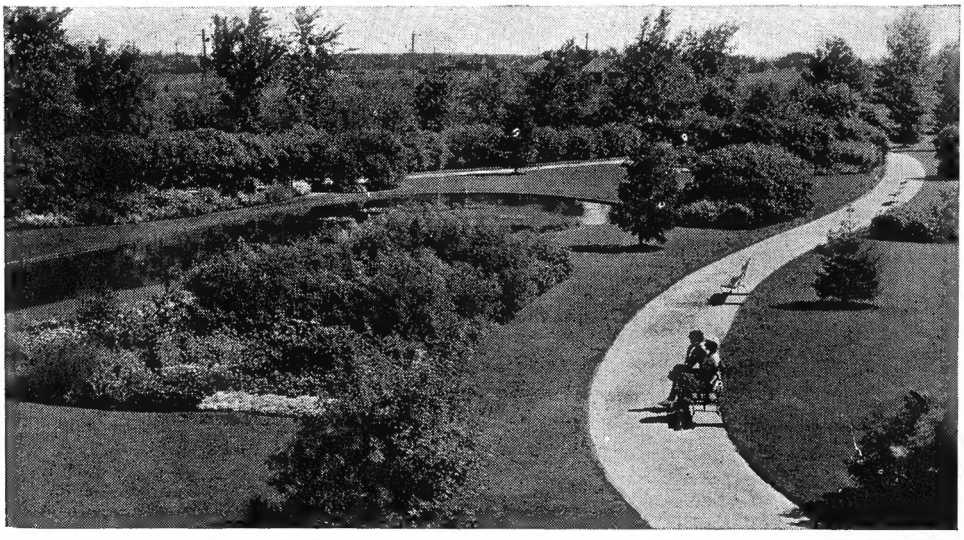


The Conservatory at Assiniboine Park

Now in its fiftieth year, Winnipeg's Park System, administered by a Board appointed by City Council, also supervises the two municipal golf courses, Windsor and Kildonan. These two courses have a total length of nearly eleven thousand yards, and cover over two hundred acres. The construction emphasizes their natural beauty and makes use of many natural hazards.

Also under the supervision of the Public Parks Board are three Public Swimming Pools, the Pritchard Avenue Swimming Pool, the Sherbrook Street Swimming Pool, and Sargent Park Open-Air Swimming Pool. Last year close to two hundred thousand people took advantage of the facilities provided by these three Pools.

Through the foresight of the City Council of Winnipeg and the zeal of the Public Parks Board, Winnipeg is indeed fortunate in having such a wealth of public parks and playgrounds, and especially in these days of restricted travel are they important to the health and welfare of its citizens.



A restful scene in King Edward Park

ARMY SHOW WINS WINNIPEG AUDIENCES

The Army Show, Canada's own all-soldier stage revue, proved a highlight of the season's entertainment when it played to capacity audiences at the Winnipeg Auditorium.

Upon their arrival in the city, the members of the troupe paraded for inspection and an official civic welcome at the noon hour on Saturday.

Performances for Army personnel were staged in the Orpheum Theatre on Saturday and Sunday evenings, the broadcast portion of the programme originating from the latter.

On the three nights following the Army Show was presented to civilian audiences in the Auditorium, where it was given an enthusiastic welcome. Under the general manager-ship of Major Victor George the khaki-clad members of the troupe won rounds of applause and encores for their brilliant performance.

Following its Wednesday night appearance, the Army Show moved westward on its coast-to-coast tour, after which it will be sent abroad for the entertainment of the troops overseas.

L/Cpl. Ralph Wickberg, ex-Winnipegger, now a featured vocalist in the Army Show, was guest soloist on two programmes with the CKY Studio Strings during his visit to Winnipeg. Captain Robert Farnon, well-known Toronto musician, was interviewed by Jean Hinds in her Tuesday morning broadcast and also appeared on the CBC's Saturday Night broadcast from the United Services Centre in Winnipeg.

The Studios and facilities of CKY were made available at all times to the Army Show during the five days the troupe was in Winnipeg.

★ ★ ★

THEY LISTENED

According to an item in "Broadcasting", radio news magazine published in Washington, D.C., Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the United States Congress on May 19 was heard by an estimated 14,045,000 listeners.

Winnie-the-war-winner

A brave story of accomplishment came to light when Bill Marien, correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, visited and broadcast the story of a handful of Australian Commandos and Dutch troops who had carried on their own private guerilla warfare for over a year. Cut off from their comrades, these men were alone and unsupported in their fight against the Japanese in Portuguese Timor. Without means of communication, the important thing was to build a transmitting set, and this they did. "It was," says Marien, "a crazy contraption of wire, tin, bamboo, and fragments of other broken sets. The signallers called it "Winnie-the-war-winner"!

An officer and four signallers made it. The task seemed hopeless, and then came an exhausted Dutch sergeant carrying with him what he thought was a transmitter. He'd carried it through forty miles of the roughest country in the world, but unhappily it was a receiver set, and out of order at that. They used it for spare parts, however, and sent out a message to all units of the guerilla force to be on the lookout for radio parts. After three weeks they collected three sets, all decrepit. Finally, they were able to broadcast a message to Darwin, which was answered immediately. Their message ran: "Forces intact, still fighting, badly need boots, money, quinine, tommy-gun ammunition." And that night they smoked a tin of tobacco they had saved up for sixty-nine days.

The following night they got Port Darwin again, but Darwin was suspicious, and demanded proof of their identity. The questions and answers flashed across the Timor Sea went something like this: "You know Bill Jones?" "Yes". "Give his rank and answer immediately." "Captain". "Is he there? Bring him to the transmitter". "What's your wife's name, Bill?" "Joan". "What's the street number of your house?" Back came the right answer, and the mainland accepted the fact that the Commando troops in Timor were still fighting—as they are today.

The Voice of Radio . . . .

I am the Triumph of Man's Mind over Matter.

For me there can be no earthly barrier—distance only offers the wings upon which my message rides.

Countless Millions hear me when I speak—over limitless leagues of Land and Sea, in Heat and Cold, Rain and Fog, my voice rolls eternally onward.

What I say today goes echoing through the Ages.

Who knows but what the Ages to come may hear my voice of Today.

Or that, through me, Today's ears may listen, from the dawn of Creation, whenever song or story, rule or reason, praise or protest, has inspired mankind to publicly proclaim.

To the Arts and Sciences I mark a new epoch in Human events.

To Music, I am the sounding board of the Universe—the songs of Humans, the blaring of brass, the fluttering of flutes, the strumming of sibilant strings—Science's greatest contribution to the Art of Melody.

Although Mankind's varied hosts view me as a new Empire of Entertainment, yet my service in succoring humanity, in times of dire need, oft transcends all my other virtues.

To Education, I am the Universal Super-College—only through me may world-contact be had with the Master-Minds of Literature, Art, Industry, Science and Statesmanship—lengthening the span of Knowledge—enriching the span of life.

To Religion, I am the supreme equalizer of Creeds—Intolerance and Dogmatism are untranslatable to the composite Audience which comprises the Brotherhood of Man.

To Science, I am the Soul of World-Unity—Mankind's most stupendous force for Universal Understanding, Love and Peace.

In my million-minded amplification of Man's spoken thoughts, I speak only as Man directs—Let him remember, therefore, that not only his own life and happiness, but that of the whole world depends upon his directing me as a force for the greater good of Humanity—

I am Radio!

—Author Unknown.

The Job is Not Yet Done!

There's still a tough fight ahead . . . fight for all you're worth by lending all you can

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